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Primary Bon and Wicked Boles.

The Hon. ROBERT MARION LA FOLETTE must rejoice greatly in the remarks which the Hon. BOLENS PEXROSE made about him in the Wisconsin Tribune. What if the Wisconsin Tribune does little or no committee work? What if during his three years in the Senate he has seldom or never attended a session of the committees of which he is a member? What if, paying no attention to the committee assignments which he has, he roams like a Hyrcan tiger for more? He will be all the dearer to "the people" therefore, and his terms on the Chautauque circuit are sure to go up.

Mr. LA FOLETTE is the purge and censor of the Senate. He is the good deed in that naughty little world, Lot in Sodom, the leaven in the lump. Shall he corrupt himself by associating with representatives of "the interests," hired men of the hundred plutocrats that own the Senate and the rest of the United States? He owes it to himself, his ambitions, his constituency, his paper, to keep himself unspotted from association with the mammon of unrighteousness in the committees. What he gets by lecturing and weekly papering is "good" money, mammon of righteousness. Anyway, committee work is dull and doesn't show in the press. Naturally Primary Bon prefers to talk.

Yet Primary Bon can work hard and faithfully. The school speakers of the future will contain few clearer arguments, few nobler specimens of the eloquence of moral worth, than his explanation of his absence after the Christmas recess:

"At that time I was at my home superintending the publication of the magazine which I am then, and it seemed absolutely necessary that I should give a few days of attention to that business at that time."

He was working for himself, and therefore necessarily for the people. The more he is absent from the Senate—and even if he holds the record for absenteeism—the more he is present with the people. The more he is flouted by sneering aristocrats and plutocrats like PEXROSE, the more loudly will he howl to the downtrodden, calling them and heaven to witness how virtue is persecuted. His conscientious abstention from the public business to attend to his own is one of the most beautiful traits in a transparent character.

The Coming Balance of Power in Canada.

Noteworthy in the newly elected Canadian House of Commons is the change in the number and political affiliation of the members from the West, as the region west of Lake Superior is called. In the last chamber the West had only twenty-eight seats, of which all but six were occupied by Ministerialists. Now it has thirty-five, of which seventeen, or nearly half, are held by members of the Opposition. It is believed that the decennial census of 1911, which will have been completed before the next Parliament is chosen, will give the West from seventy to seventy-five representatives. What effect will this powerful new element have upon Canadian politics?

In considering this question two things are to be borne in mind, first the position of Quebec, and secondly the ambiguous meaning of the terms Liberal and Conservative as these are now used in Canada. It is probable enough that without the assistance which Quebec as a whole gave to the project the union of provinces which we know as the Dominion of Canada never could have been brought about. As it was, many eminent French Canadians, Sir ANTOINE DORION, for example; M. JOLY, a French Protestant; M. J. B. DORION, and even Mr. WILFRED LAURIER, then a young lawyer and newspaper editor, opposed the union as detrimental to the ultimate interests of French Canada. They predicted that one day it would place French Canadians at the mercy of a majority hostile to their national and religious rights. It is well known that as the Constitution of the Dominion was eventually framed the representation of Quebec in the Ottawa House of Commons was fixed unalterably at 65, and it was arranged that the unit of representation for Quebec should be the unit of representation also for the other provinces. Of what avail, however, will this precaution be in view of the rapid growth of the Northwestern provinces? Nor should it be overlooked that Western members are likely to find cooperators in the representatives of northern Ontario, which is rapidly developing its mining and agricultural areas. Twelve years ago northern Ontario had but two spokesmen in the House of Commons; a dozen years hence it is likely to have twenty. The facts thus far cited mean

that the political conditions of Canada are destined to undergo very marked modifications, and that the political importance of Quebec is likely to be steadily diminished.

Are the prospective voters of the Canadian West and northern Ontario likely to support Liberal or Conservative candidates? Here we must at once disabuse our minds of the impression that those terms denote in Canada what they do in England. They have ceased to mean anything of the sort. Sir WILFRED LAURIER, the present Premier, though nominally a Liberal, is really a Conservative of an old-fashioned Whig type. Many, on the other hand, of his so-called Conservative opponents are in practice advanced radicals, willing even to make large concessions to the doctrines of State socialism. Mr. HORDEN, for instance, has proposed to make the Grand Trunk Pacific a national railway and has declared for the nationalization of the telegraph and telephone systems, whereas Sir WILFRED is understood to be firmly opposed to the public ownership and operation of those public utilities. The Conservative Premier of Manitoba, Mr. ROBLIN, has bought out the Bell company and established a public telephone system in that province, while in Ontario the leader of the Conservative Government, Sir JAMES WHITNEY, is organizing a great public system for the distribution of the electrical energy generated at Niagara Falls. He would also be described in England as an advanced radical in respect of his attitude toward public companies, municipal rights and social reform.

As the great Canadian Northwest, which evidently is destined to become numerically preponderant in the Dominion, will be settled mainly by American emigrants from the contiguous States of the Union, we may take for granted that it will follow progressive policies, under whatever party name such policies may most conveniently be pressed. Those policies can hardly be reconciled with the backward, Old World ideas and institutions of the French Canadians. What, then, is to be the fate of French Canada fifty years hence is a question which no man would now presume to answer.

Mr. McCall.

Possibly public life has no great charm for a man so admirably adapted to it as the Hon. SAMUEL WALKER McCALL. Perhaps he is too capable of seeing both sides of a question. Perhaps his grasp of principles and his contempt for consequences, his habitual independence of judgment and action, his inability to cater to popularity or to pay the forms of worship to the accidents and freaks of power—perhaps his strongest qualities and his now rather long experience may have disgusted him a little with public life.

During this now closing seven or eight years war upon the Constitution, the courts, property and common sense Mr. McCALL has kept his head. He must have been pretty lonely a good deal of the time. If calmer days are hoped for, still the public mind, the new administration, the Congress must long feel the effects of the debauch of violent personal government which the country has undergone. The clear intellect and courage of Mr. McCALL cannot well be spared from Washington; and it is to the honor of his Congress district, the "Harvard College district," that in spite of continual hopes and efforts of cheap little Republican politicians he can be reelected as long as he pleases.

If the college of WEBSTER and CHOATE is fortunate enough to lure from Washington to Hanover this worthy perpetrator of its best traditions, Dartmouth gets a singularly able man of affairs and the House of Representatives loses its most intellectual and engaging figure.

Edipus in Brooklyn.

It is with extreme pleasure that we find ourselves at last able to announce to our anxious readers that the great direct nominations riddle has been solved, and solved correctly. We make this announcement with something approximating positive enthusiasm, for never since the days and nights made hideous by the "Pigs in the Clover" puzzle, which it actually suggests, have we known any purely and abstractly intellectual problem to take such a universal hold upon the mental processes of the community as has this direct nominations tangle.

To be sure, some little surprise may be created by the discovery of the source of this successful answer. For it is no less a gigantic intellect than that of TIMOTHY LESTER WOODRUFF, chairman of the Republican State committee, which has grappled with the mighty problem. In informing the world of this memorable triumph one of Mr. WOODRUFF's Brooklyn admirers said, with admirable self-restraint:

"Mr. WOODRUFF will make a great speech on Saturday, in which he will deal with the subject exhaustively and make new friends for his reform."

Of course it is to be expected, that certain among the cynical and suspicious will express doubts as to the good faith and complete adequacy of the Woodruffian system of political regeneration, and will ask with sneering tone: "Can any good thing come out of Brooklyn?" For them this Woodruffian system, like the Copernican theory, must await the test of time.

We are glad to say, however, that we are not among the number of the incredulous. To us there is nothing essentially incongruous or unthinkable in the production by a boss of a perfect boss antidote. Whence, may we ask, have we derived all our initial energy and original demand for any form of direct nominations? To whom more than to ODELL and BARNES and even WOODRUFF are we indebted for the stimulating and solidifying of this great politico-spiritual awakening and regeneration? Mr. WOODRUFF's friend whom we quoted above forecasts Mr. WOODRUFF's success in making new friends for this reform. Who more than Mr.

WOODRUFF has already made converts and friends for this plan?

Nor shall we question the efficacy of the system itself which Mr. WOODRUFF is to present. Here again we discern no essential inconsistency in the source of the reform. Is it not a fact that some of the most successful among the "yeggmen" have in later years earned ease and even comparative affluence by the exposure of their former methods and the contribution of their experience to the protection of the very banks they once menaced? Have not some of the most celebrated among forgers in their declining days achieved equally good repute and rendered equally considerable public service as handwriting experts, whose experience qualified them most readily to detect the forged signature?

What, then, is there essentially incongruous in the idea of one or all the bosses turning State's evidence, thereby contributing to the cause of reform that peculiarly valuable and intimate knowledge of the boss system which only participation could supply? With every desire to emphasize our high regard for pure reform, we have always held to the opinion that more good for constructive political righteousness would flow from a single confession by Ex-Governor ODELL than from a score of addresses by R. FULTON CUTTING. Hence our joy over the Woodruff incident. Presently, at least, we are going to have some first hand information.

Cooper Union.

The annual financial statement of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art for the year 1908 shows that the revenues, exclusive of a bequest of \$100,000 and a bonus dividend of \$10,890.98, which go to increase the endowment, were \$150,005.48. From this income the expenses of the institution were met, and the distribution of the income is a matter of interest to the whole community. It appears that the total amount spent directly for education in the Union was \$101,668.62. This sum was divided as follows:

Day classes in science and art.....	\$46,346.70
Night classes in technical science.....	24,748.25
Art school for women.....	12,815.54
School of stenography for women.....	1,300.00
School of telegraphy for women.....	720.00
Library.....	10,802.19
Reading room.....	2,630.23
Museum for the arts of decoration.....	3,215.71

For apparatus and material for the chemical, physical, engineering and electrical departments, \$3,916.05 was expended, and \$900 went for scholarships, making a total of \$106,274.67 spent directly for the educational purposes of the Union. The total of expenditures was \$152,983.14, the balance going for these items of maintenance and upkeep:

Care of building.....	\$1,096.13
Heating and ventilating.....	6,078.65
Repairs and improvements.....	10,077.48
Lighting.....	4,447.72
Administration.....	2,906.45
Office expenses.....	4,321.82
Rewards to employees.....	336.00
Legal disbursements.....	876.57
Hewitt addition.....	1,887.55

It will be seen that the principal items here, aggregating \$33,689.98, are for the expenses of the building in which the Union has its home. The cost of administration is less than \$3,000. The office expenses of \$6,700 cover printing, stationery and the like. Neither of these sums seems to be excessive, and the item "legal disbursements," amounting to only \$876, is at least not unreasonable.

The Cooper Union touches the life of the community on every side. No public celebration, no political movement, no social enterprise of capital importance, can be carried through to success without taking it into account. Its free classes in the arts and sciences have given to the community many notable master workmen whose talents, without the opportunities it provides for cultivation, might have remained dormant. Its foundations were well laid in wisdom and foresight, and this report indicates that the present administration of the trust are endeavoring successfully to make it of the greatest benefit to the greatest number.

Running the Hickory and a Narrow Escape.

We regret to notice that Elder CALDWELL of Charlotte lacks the scientific spirit. If such a passion could be nourished in a celestial mind it might almost be said that any evidence of historical or philological exactness in others irritates him when he rides one of his brilliant raids into the obscure and the doubtful. At considerable expense of investigation we had the honor to give him a brief account of the Beamish Dutch, those famous emigrants from the Seven Burgs into North Carolina, and to mention in all politeness that he had inadvertently called them "Aumish Dutch." Does he stretch out a glad hand to the austere truth? Nay, there is fire in his eye and the ancient taint of the Bowery in his language. "O, I'll with the Beamish Dutch!" he cries, while all the Muses of the Old North State weep at the causeless fury of their great choragus. The Beamish Dutch, as pious as famous, cannot be made to take the elevator down by any such insolent order. Their fame is secure; and from them comes the phrase "running a good hickory," as to which the Statesville Landmark furnishes information of living interest, especially to all students of the comparative mythology of language. Mr. R. K. MURDOCK, a relation, we believe, of Elder CALDWELL, is the authority:

"Fifty and seventy years ago and more—at general meetings and on other public occasions, among the sports was 'running a good hickory.' Two persons accounted good runners engaged in each contest. One was given a 'good hickory'—a long, slender, lithe switch. The second man stood as far in front of him as the switch would reach. When the word was given they 'lit out.' It was the business of the man with the 'hickory' to get close enough to the man in front to cut him with the hickory; it was the business of the man in front to keep out of reach, and seek an incentive to 'do his level best.' It is presumed that if the fellow in front kept out of the way he 'ran a good hickory'; and if the fellow in the rear got close enough to hit the other runner with the switch, he 'ran a good hickory.'"

of the country in the long ago. "Running a good hickory"—meaning running fast, running well—was by and by applied to candidates. If it was believed that a candidate was popular, well-run, well, it was said that he 'ran a good hickory.' Thus it was that Dr. TATUM, who was the Liberal candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court in Ireland in 1882, would 'run a good hickory' in South Ireland, for Sir John B. who was a Democrat up to that year, was popular."

The Missouri synonym, it is said, is "going a good hickory." The amount of presumption in the explanation is noticeable. Apparently, the origin of the phrase being unknown, the "custom" has been invented to explain it. The process is familiar. "Going—or running—a good hickory," means going fast, or running well. How did it get the meaning? Enter the "Aumish Dutch" adjective "hickory" in the meaning of "disappointed," "fast." Enter runners. Enter a hickory "switch." Full explanation made while you wait.

Now "hickory," if used in the derived sense of "fast" (disappointed), seems a variant of "hickory," "drunk." If used in the simple sense of "fast," it is clearly of the same noble if obscure family as "hike," "hickety" (hickety-split) and "hokey" (to "run away," "play hokey"). It implies rapid motion, something very unlikely to expect from either the Aumish or the Beamish Dutch. "To run hickory" equals to "run hickety," fast and hard. The origin being lost, the amateur philologists get busy.

But we cannot be vexed, even for a moment, with a collector and a maker who, whatever be his eccentricities or his paradoxes, has bathed often and deeper in the wellheads of Tar Heel song than any other man living or in Charlotte. We have just received Elder CALDWELL's latest and sweetest warble, "A Narrow Escape."

"I was rowing on the river at sunrise:
And there to my surprise,
Before me on the bank was my sweetheart
Sitting by my hated rival's boat.
She looked at me as if I was a knight,
Through my brain there passed many a thought.
Her true love I had manfully sought,
But now I was to lose the idol of my heart.
I looked at the dreary sea and prepared to flee,
She said, 'Come! You I love.' That's what saved me."

This poem is what saves Elder CALDWELL. Somewhat as THACKERAY said of DICKENS must the world say of the Bishop Percy and Thomas the Rhymer of Charlotte: We may quarrel with his philology a thousand times; we admire and wonder at his genius.

It is rather late in the day for the Spaniards to fall out about the surrender of Santiago by General TORAL and seek to place responsibility for it. General BLANCO, the Governor-General, seems to have opposed the capitulation and advised his Government that there were sufficient troops to continue the war; and it is now known that Madrid turned down BLANCO to TORAL and permitted the luckless commander at Santiago to make terms with General SHAFTER. There was no alternative. The Spanish army was surrounded, and what was even worse, its officers and men were on the sick list. There were strong garrisons at Holguin and Guantanamo, but they had no transportation trains and hardly any artillery. All that General TORAL could do was to protract the negotiations as long as possible, for the Americans knew the cost of storming the Spanish trenches on the San Juan plain and their sick list was also very large. Moreover, delay was desired by the Government at Madrid for a last look around. It had probably made up its mind before the capitulation was announced that the struggle could not be continued with any hope of making a more honorable peace.

The army in central and western Cuba might have fought on for some months, inflicting heavy losses on the invaders and compelling them to invest Havana, but to prolong the war to the bitter end would have been heartless statecraft. When military communications with Cuba were severed by the loss of the fleet, the defeat of Spain, which had never dared to hope for any other result, was recorded. The protocol was a matter of form only. The honor had been done, humbly had done to face. As Santiago TORAL had done all that a soldier could, BLANCO had discharged his difficult duty at Havana, and the rank and file of the half starved and unpaid army had died on the field and in the hospital creditably enough.

The colonial era with its tarnished glory was ended, and the day of thrift and homely virtues in the Peninsula had dawned, gray and cheerless, but not without promise of high achievement.

Representative HOBSON said Mr. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan, had joined in petitions urging the San Francisco authorities to permit Japanese to sell liquor without a license. "Yesterday's news."

It will be very interesting to learn on what incident of Mr. O'Brien's diplomatic career this odd charge is based. Even though it comes from Mr. HOBSON it merits an explanation.

Rear Admiral EVANS is to be reproved because he does not say enough about himself in the lecture he is delivering in various places. There are precious few men to whom a reprimand for this cause would be necessary.

Kansas is the meat in the human sandwich of this country.—Governor HOCH.

We should have said the meat in the Raines law sandwich.

Greeks of the West.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Permit an outsider a word about California and the Japanese. People generally will understand California questions better when they realize that the Pacific Slope asserts that because of its "sublimated" atmosphere the Californian is the only American intellect that closely resembles that of the ancient Greek mind. Events show that San Francisco's intellectual measure was well portrayed in "John Bull's" note-book: "San Francisco—remarkable city; cars run through every street and cease self-shilling a penny."

A READER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., February 18.

The Head on the Cross.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Apropos of President Roosevelt's order to place the head of Lincoln on our one cent coin I would suggest as an improvement that he substitute his own head, with the Rough Rider's display, tenth, etc., and on the reverse side of the coin have two big skulls, crossed.

L. R. I.

New York, February 18.

Simple Suggestion.

Looking to please the women.

The tailor now designs

Another change in gowns—

He leaves out all the lines.

Now, if he could be

men he could just brew

by the detergent

To drop the figures too.

THOMAS JENNINGS.

THE REGULATION OF TRUSTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Proposed legislation for the control or regulation of trusts, corporations and monopolies appears to have been limited in the present session of Congress to two or three feeble bills amending the present laws and to an evidently superfluous report by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate condemning the Roosevelt scheme for corporation registry with and certification by a bureau authorized to attend to the separation of sheep and goats.

The Sherman law is an admitted failure and a blunder in its application to the conditions of to-day. This fact is officially asserted by the chief of the bureau of corporations, an agency through which a great deal of money has been expended in efforts to find the particularly malevolent customs of several alleged offenders. In his report dated January 27, 1909, Commissioner Smith squarely faces the fact that industrial concentration is an "irreversible movement" operating in obedience to "an inevitable economic law," and the further fact that "industrial concentration is already largely accomplished, in spite of general statutory prohibition." "Our present law," he asserts, "forbidding all combinations in restraint of trade, is not only unenforceable, but it takes no account of intent, methods or results." He admits that it often operates against concerns which are morally and economically beneficial, while it is open to easy evasion by others whose purposes and results are largely indefensible.

There is nothing new in this view of the law. The obvious purpose of the Sherman law is prohibition and destruction of combinations. In a communication to the Judiciary Committee dated January 3, 1903, the Hon. P. C. Knox, then Attorney-General, said:

"The end desired by the overwhelming majority of the people of all sections of the country is that combinations of capital be regulated and not destroyed."

The experience of the bureau of corporations has brought the Commissioner to a conclusion identical with that reached by Mr. Knox six years ago, namely, that the purpose of laws affecting combinations should be regulation and not prohibition or destruction.

In 1902 Mr. Roosevelt recommended a large special appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust laws as they stood. In 1908 he declared his belief that "it is worse than folly to attempt to prohibit all combinations, as is done by the Sherman anti-trust law." Had the light of 1908 penetrated his mind in 1902, or had he in 1902 taken advice which his Attorney-General, Mr. Knox, could then have given him, something might have been done about this important matter during his administration.

THE MORSE PETITION.

With a Remark on "Unusual Rules" in Times of Panic.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Allow me, as one of the signers of the petition submitted to the honorable court on behalf of Mr. Charles W. Morse, to express my opinion to the general tenor of your article on this subject. What were the jurors but laymen? What law founded upon but equity and justice? And the honorable court, the court of law, even in times of financial distress, when many of our most reputable banks and bankers deem it necessary to adopt unusual rules?

My long experience in business transactions and with courts confirms my opinion that to be a good Judge and give equitable decisions it is necessary to understand the continued changes in business.

The petition was purely humanitarian.

NEW YORK, February 19.

A Boom for the Constitution.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The wide publicity given the constitutional question of Senator Knox's eligibility has served to educate the public on a large percentage of our people rarely concern themselves with the grave questions involving an interpretation of the fundamental law by the courts, and the universal interest and amusement aroused in the present emergency have brought the ancient instrument quite into vogue.

EDWARD BARNES.

NEW YORK, February 19.

Southern Opportunities for Jewish Immigrants.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The writer has recently returned from a visit to leading commercial cities of the South, many of which he believes offer good openings for Jewish emigrants who may desire to remove from congested Eastern cities. Atlanta, Birmingham and Nashville would be particularly desirable places for industrious trade workers with a modest capital sufficient to give them a start. While in Nashville a leading manufacturer informed me that his city would welcome all such emigrants, and that he would be glad to have them as skilled mechanical workers.

CINCINNATI, February 18.

Commercial Union or Political Union?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: General Wilson argues well in your issue to-day in favor of a commercial union with Cuba. Why not look the matter squarely in the face, why not meet the situation boldly? Annexation is inevitable—the sole remedy—and in the meantime the United States should adopt when we first took an interest in Cuban affairs.

Delay has not improved the situation, and further delay will not benefit. E. T. W.

NEW YORK, February 19.

The True Chinakapin Ritual.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I am surprised at the communication of "F. N. B." concerning the chinakapin. In giving the ritual for chinakapin games he allowed his scholarly I may say pedantic, instincts to get the better of his memory. No Virginia boys gave the ritual as he repeats it. He is the true fashion as brought to old Kentucky from Virginia:

Shakabuh
Cutdown
Howmany?

I remember in my youth that a splendid, amiable creature from New England invaded Kentucky and tried to play the game with some such homely not as this:

Hullehul
Handful
Howmany?

Also he tried to use chestnuts instead of chinakapins. He was promptly suppressed. In these days of folklore studies and of getting back to nature let us preserve things as they were and not as we believe they were. An apology is due from "F. N. B."

JOSEPH M. ROOKES.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

A Jersey Bill.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: What a pity that "E. H. J." father was not a bachelor! Then "E. H. J." would not have been here to preach his miserable and dreary doctrine. But if he had never been born he would have been the first to growl at the loss of the chance for existence.

CHARLES RUTSELL LOOMIS.

LEONIA, N. J., February 17.

The Original White Horse.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The home of Mrs. Washington before her marriage to General Washington was known as "White Horse."

ELBERT WARREN.

MILWAUKEE, L. I., February 18.

Millennium of the Commuters.

Knicker—How can the country be uplifted?

Bocker—Make the seed calendars come true.

Poor Richard in the New Cars.

Knicker—We can't all get in at the bottom.

Bocker—No, but we can get in on the side.

THOMAS JENNINGS.

THE INSURANCE LAW.

One Result of the Repeal of a Protective Clause of the Statute.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Recently you published a letter from me in which I took issue with President Eliot of Harvard University in relation to a certain portion of his address before the Civic Forum in this city on the subject of "Law and Equity." Dr. Eliot cited section 56 of the New York Insurance law (repealed in 1908, although Dr. Eliot was not aware of it) as an instance of a "peculiarly deliberate form of lawlessness." This section prohibited policyholders or other individuals from receiving for the purpose of "accounting or enforcing, restraining or interfering with the prosecution of the business of any domestic insurance corporation or appointing a permanent or temporary receiver thereof, without the consent of the Attorney-General." To Dr. Eliot this law was but one of the many which corporations succeeded in placing upon the statute books when they desired to evade the law. In my former letter I explained the object of this law as protection of the policyholders from indiscriminate attacks by irresponsible individuals. This is possibly an opportune time to demonstrate what a safeguard this law was—a safeguard for the policyholders themselves—and why it should be repealed. The repeal of this law would be a great deal of the life insurance business.

The SUN of February 18 contains an account of the proposed appointment by Supreme Court Justice Erlanger as receiver for the purpose of the Washington Life Insurance Company in the suit of W. Heppburn Russell as policyholder. The appointment of receivers is contrary to the advice of the Attorney-General, who is acting in conjunction with the Insurance Department. According to the report of the chief examiner of the Insurance Department the Washington Life maintained reserves in excess of the legal requirements. The Pittsburgh Life and Trust